

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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APRIL CIRCULATION.

48,106

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: I, Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, say that the average daily circulation of this paper for the month of April, 1911, was 48,106.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS,
 Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1911.
 ROBERT HUNTER,
 Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee called to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

A box score of a ball game between Japanese and Mexican teams would be an interesting affair.

If Mr. Bryan has nominated Dr. Wilson for vice president, for whom is he reserving first place?

Perhaps Mr. Bryan had an inside tip that the \$500,000 Memphis offered him was stage money.

The followers of Mrs. Eddy are so progressive that they have already a Christian Science Reformed church.

"Chicago drinks 1,000,000 gallons of beer on a hot day."—News item. St. Louis and Milwaukee papers please copy.

A St. Louis judge granted a divorce the other day in just three minutes after the case was called. You will have to hurry, Reno.

Bellevue college evidently fears union with the University of Omaha would be a combination in unreasonable restraint of trade.

According to the city attorney, garbage collection may be an emergency, but city hall insurance is only a hand-out. Let it go at that.

Connecticut will require aviators to take out licenses. That is right. It tends to protect the aircrafter and also the innocent bystander.

Madero has managed to get two members of his own family in the proposed new cabinet list thus far. That's doing fairly well for a starter.

If dance hall regulation takes as long to materialize in Omaha as pool hall regulation the dancers need be in no haste to begin to worry.

According to the Chicago News, the Illinois legislature was "bathed in perspiration." Some members of it should have been bathed in the sweat box.

Now that President Taft has fed the elephant at the Bronx and ridden the goat at the Ak-Sar-Ben den, his education may be considered complete.

It remains to be seen whether Bryan's speech to the New York legislature urging ratification of the income tax amendment produces tangible results.

Yet when his critics get to scolding him for being a man of war, Colonel Roosevelt may direct their attention to what happened at Portsmouth a few years ago.

It at least can be said there is a hot time in the old town—Seattle—as a result of this recalling of mayors. The man who has escaped a grand jury indictment is fortunate.

Des Moines is about to decide whether it will buy its water works plant or not. Omaha might loan it a certain professional compulsory purchaser, if that would help any.

Having no law against kidnapping, New Mexico has sent two kidnappers to the penitentiary by convicting them of burglary. Now if we had only done something like that to Pat Crowe.

It is a great relief to know that there is nothing in the new constitution of Arizona to which our Congressman Lobeck could take exception, except possibly recall of judges, and, of course, if Mr. Lobeck is willing to stand for it, no one else should have any objections.

According to the lexicon used by the World-Herald, for a democratic city councilman to vote for a republican is "an act of betrayal," which cannot be too strongly denounced. But for a republican to vote for a democrat is merely an exhibit of fearless independence calling for praise and encouragement.

Diaz and His Successors.

Whether the enforced resignation of Diaz as president of Mexico completes the victory of Madero and his forces is a question to be answered after the new regime shall have had opportunity to demonstrate its ability to run the government as well, or better. The time for Diaz to step down undoubtedly had come, but in that alone is no sufficient guaranty for the future. Mexico still faces problems which acutely affect its national integrity and which will require a large measure of devoted statesmanship to solve.

Of Diaz's remarkable ability there has never been a doubt. He came into power by much the same means that mark the advent of his successors. Having failed of election as president in 1877, "he never ceased plotting against the government," history says, "and his intrigues occasionally broke out in the form of open revolt," until he finally achieved his purpose and the welfare of Mexico along with it. In 1877 he became president and "order was restored in a remarkably short time." It remains to be seen whether the Maderistas succeed as well now, when it should be easier to restore order than it was then. Diaz soon won the confidence of European investors and, under his influence, capital began to pour into the country for its development. But his term of office ended in 1880, because the law then forbade a re-election. He practically named his successor, General Gonzalez, and by the end of his term, in 1884, the Mexican people having demanded Diaz as the only man they cared to trust and the only one whom foreign capital would follow, had amended the law so as to remove the restriction, and since then his elections have followed largely as a matter of course.

Diaz leaves the republic potentially strong and immensely rich, with a sound credit abroad, and his successors will find their greatest task in improving on what he has done. His going to France must be entirely of his own accord, for, while he found it advisable to flee from the country in 1872 and again in 1876, he certainly would have no reason, after his resignation is accepted, to fear for his personal safety among his countrymen who realize and recognize the invaluable service he has rendered them.

Taft at the Zoo.

The president should have picked up some valuable suggestions on his visit to the Bronx zoological gardens, where he saw all sorts of animals at their pranks. A man in his position needs all the information he can get on animals and their habits. It is said he was most interested in elephants. That is not strange at all, since it is with the republican elephant that he has had most to do. Elephants are very intelligent beasts, with large brain capacity, some, of course, larger than others. They are also capricious and subject to sudden changes in mood, so that it requires tact and skill in handling them. The reports say that the menagerie keeper brought a bag of sugar to some of the elephants to show the president how he could make them eat it out of his hands. There is a practical demonstration which, it is to be supposed, was certainly not lost on Mr. Taft. Thus far he has not been able to make as many elephants eat out of his hand as he might wish, and there are some in his cage to which he would never think of extending a palmful of sugar for fear of getting his hand bitten off. It is a question if, after all, the zoo keeper at the Bronx has any elephants to look after who are more ferocious than those at Washington become at times.

Laurier's Sensible Speech.

Amazed to find in London a general uneasiness over the bogey of Canadian annexation set up by Champ Clark and other clap-trap politicians, who chose that cheap method of opposing reciprocity, Premier Laurier does not mince words in expressing his views to his British friends. The really big and courageous men in congress who have taken sides on the reciprocity measure have favored or opposed it on its merits, not seeking shelter under the false covering of a fear of annexation. No intelligent man in congress believes for one minute in the remotest possibility of such a thing as a result of reciprocity agitation and none knows it better than Champ Clark. The Canadian prime minister reflects credit upon himself and his people in his address before the Pilgrims' society in London. His words are a rebuke, not only to the American jingoes, but to the British jingoes as well and should help allay whatever actual feeling of uneasiness may have been stirred up in England as to the relations between Canada and the United States. Americans may feel an especial pride in the assurances Sir Wilfrid gives to his cousins of the warm and wholesome friendship cementing these two countries over here on this continent, which, he happily said, was being divided between them. The speech was timely, and yet it would seem that no such reassurance should be needed to convince Britons that we mean all we say about our desire for friendship to them and Canada.

Lincoln is again agitated over the prospect of a union depot which is held out as inducement to close another important street for the benefit of the railroads. The closing of this street would make the railway terminals encroach still further their proximity on the State university campus. Lincoln, itself, ought to wake up soon to a realization of the fact that the present campus location is bound to become steadily less desirable, and that the sooner it is moved the better.

A Rebuke to Zealots.

The committee on temperance of the Presbyterian General assembly reports "an alarming increase in the use of alcohol liquors in the United States as a whole" and declares "Only harm can result from deceiving the public by charts which indicate a rapid advance in temperance legislation and boastful statements, making the map all white, while we are doing nothing of the kind."

This is a severe rebuke to professional agitators employed to "put down the evil," and should make them feel that if they gave more time to the stern facts and less to promoting personal ambitions they would do more good for their cause. The general assembly's committee is to be congratulated for its good sense in looking this situation squarely in the face and unmasking the false prophets. False claims of this sort do more harm than good. Efforts at promoting habits of temperance among all the people have always proved more effective than all the dead-letter laws that can be piled upon the statute books.

Legislative prohibition, the ultimate end at which all professional agitation aims, is a tide that constantly ebbs and flows and changes its channel periodically, as the results of elections in various states of late show. The quiet, persistent and systematic inculcation of the habit of sobriety without regard to politics is exactly the sort of work for a great religious organization to do. Moreover, it will accomplish a thousand times more actual good than all the legislating that can be done.

Omaha's Army Headquarters.

There is no use trying to disguise the fact that the proposed rearrangement and reorganization of the military departments contemplated by General Wood as chief-of-staff will seriously threaten the importance of army headquarters at Omaha. The order as outlined from Washington provides for relocation of the boundary lines of the department, and also for a redistribution of the different branches of the service as between departments and divisions. In the territorial rearrangement Omaha may possibly be slightly the gainer, but in taking away and concentrating in Chicago all the departmental work now carried on here, except that of the commanding general and his aides and the quartermaster's service, this headquarters would be distinctly the loser. No suggestion is made that Omaha is to be discriminated against as against other department headquarters, but the Wood plan establishes a wholly new distribution of staff work, with the army administration centered at division points. If this plan is to maintain its hooves Omaha to be alert to maintain the position as army headquarters which it has held from the beginning for the Department of the Platte, and later for the Department of the Missouri.

Characteristic.

It is characteristic of the Water board's method of doing business that at the same meeting at which it ordered a special election to vote \$8,250,000 of water bonds "for the acquisition of the water works plant of the Omaha Water company and for the construction of necessary extensions and improvements thereto," another resolution was also passed appointing a committee had been appointed to provide plans and specifications covering the proposed extensions and improvements of the water plant and requesting the water company "to afford said committee such information as said committee may require respecting location of its pipes, valves and other features of its pumping and distributing system."

We do not pretend to know whether \$8,250,000 is enough money to acquire the water plant and construct the necessary extensions and improvements thereto, but plainly neither does the Water-board. It may be that \$8,250,000 is more than ample, and will leave a surplus for future demands. Then, again, it may be that \$8,250,000 will fall short of paying for the water plant, and also for the necessary extensions and improvements. Most business establishments find out how much money they need before they go to the bank for a loan, but our Water board financiers borrow the money first and then ascertain how much they need.

The Nebraska supreme court has held not only that a married woman can make a valid contract, but that she can be held to it even though she concludes that she is getting the worst of the bargain. Equal rights for all and special privileges for none.

The senate is now inquiring as to what the government is doing toward prosecuting officials of the Standard Oil company under the criminal clause of the Sherman law. Would that be contempt of the supreme court?

Now that Editor Bailey of the Houston Post is a colonel on the staff of Tennessee's governor, he may be expected to be more bellicose than ever, and is doubtless prepared to fight all of Joe Bailey's battles.

The city council seems to be getting in deeper every time it asks for bids on gas street lighting. The

latest figures are \$37.50 for the first year and a possibility of reductions thereafter. In the meantime its ultimate to the gas company is \$22 for lights already furnished and its best contract bid \$25. Better compromise and settle.

Loss of a Good Bluff.

If Lorimer had resigned at the first alarm he might have made good the bluff that he was personally ignorant of any crookedness in his election.

Cause and Effect.

Chicago Tribune.

It is said that Mr. Bryan has decided to support Champ Clark for president. Also it is said that the Champ Clark boom is losing ground, still, there may be no logical connection between the two statements.

A Press Agent's Trick.

St. Louis Dispatch.

And now it is discovered that that Alaskan "coal party" emulating the Boston tea party was only a press agent's trick. Most people knew all along it was a trick, although they did not blame it on the press agent.

Bugle Note for Boosters.

Washington Post.

So, with clear skies, a fruitful soil, and wise laws, let the most ambitious and energetic people in the world get busy, individually and collectively, and make the greatest and most prosperous nation that the sun ever shone upon!

Naval Glory Commercialized.

Boston Herald.

The imported commander-in-chief of the Hartley army, "made in Germany," has returned to his native land because part of the navy he was to command was detained for an unpaid bill in Italy, and the rest was laid up for repairs.

"Sacred Rights of Senators."

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is Senator Jeff Davis, who is charged with saying that newspapers interfere too much with the sacred rights of senators. The senator's attitude recalls the old man who sat by the side of the road and flung rocks at the passerby, at the same time vociferously announcing that all he wanted was to be let alone.

We Surely Are a Democracy.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Thomas L. Lewis, for three years president of the United Mine Workers of America, and before that vice president of the same organization for eight years, has gone back to a pick and shovel in the mines, according to a dispatch from Wheeling, W. Va. After that, who will be heard to say that ours is not a real democracy? When the president of a national labor organization like the United Mine Workers of America quits his lofty position and goes back to work, relieving without a struggle into the ranks of his fellow citizens, it is certainly time for all doubts to cease.

ALFALFA VERSUS CORN.

Former Reaching for Crown of Latter in Nebraska.

Nashville Tennessean.

Out in Nebraska they are shouting that "Queen Alfalfa has routed King Corn!" and the folks who are on the side of the new monarch are producing some mighty interesting figures to back up their assertion that a new era has arrived.

It is shown by these statistics that a quarter section in corn will produce an actual profit of \$400 per year, while planted in alfalfa, the same land will yield a net profit of \$1,200. The further advantage of alfalfa is that it adds to the fertility of the soil.

As a milk and butter producer, alfalfa has no superior, and it is the finest sort of fattening food for all sorts of live stock. The village of Ansley, Neb., which has a population of only 700, shipped during the year from July, 1900, to July, 1901, some \$500,000 worth of cattle, hogs, sheep and horses, all of them raised and fattened on alfalfa, lands in that immediate vicinity. Corn cut them down to the matter, to be sure, but not approaching the extent that the grass crop did.

The lands of the south are peculiarly fitted for growing alfalfa, and there is no reason in the world why the farmers of this section should not prosper from it as do their brethren of the less favored Nebraska prairies.

People Talked About

FRED STERRY

Fred Sterry is the managing director of the Hotel Plaza, New York, and associate director of a resort at Hot Springs, Va.

Don Ramon Arias is in New York City on his way to Mexico. He will represent the free, independent and sovereign Republic of Panama at the coronation.

To save his money, get a fine education, be a lawyer and then make some good laws is the laudable ambition of Master Russell McAllister, the youngest page in congress.

Perhaps Master McAllister has seen the lack of good laws from his splendid point of view.

Three women have entered an aeroplane race for women only, which will be conducted in August at the aviation meet of the Harvard Aeronautical society.

Mme. Helene Dutrieux will represent France, Mrs. James V. Martin is entered for England and Miss Emily Willard for America. All three have had experience in sky pilot.

Former Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, the fiddling executive of the city during the earthquake and fire, is reported "dead broke" in Mexico and needs money to get home. The Oakland speculator who provided the bond that enabled Schmitz to escape jail put the mayor next to several mining propositions which swallowed the fortune of each. Ill-gotten gains seldom stick.

A year ago William L. Ralston of Pittsburgh wandered into the rescue mission in Elizabeth, N. J., a physical wreck and without a cent in his pockets. Last Saturday he pledged \$50,000 to the mission in recognition of the successful efforts of the superintendent, Howard T. Schoemaker, to make a man of him. He is able to make the gift through the death of his son, Mrs. Jennie Ralston, who leaves him more than \$500,000.

Oklahoma Bank Law

How the Guaranty Law Puts a Premium on Rockless Banking.

After three years of experience with a compulsory bank guaranty deposit law, Oklahoma find itself much concerned with its operation. A few weeks ago the United States supreme court decided that the state had the right to adopt such a statute, and, in effect, authorized the commonwealth, if it saw fit, to force state banks to pay assessments to make good the losses in failed institutions. This Oklahoma has been doing. An investigation by the State Bankers' association is reported to show that \$25,352 has been needed in the three years for use in the guaranty fund, and that now, with another large bank in the receiver's hands, there must be further assessment to supply the need of an empty treasury. So strenuously do the bankers object to this that, though at the beginning several national banks took state charters, now fifty have applications pending for new charters as national banks. They declare that, except in sporadic instances, the operation of the new law has not affected the deposits of the nationals. Indeed at the latest statement they showed larger gains than did the state banks. They point out that with an assessment of 1 cent on the deposits, as is now proposed, a bank with \$100,000 capital and \$100,000 deposits would pay 10 per cent of its entire investment, wiping out a year's earnings.

The claim that the law has encouraged reckless banking seems to be justified in some instances. One failure of \$500,000 revealed bad management and the manipulation of the guaranty fund in a way that endangered the entire fund. Other failures have been of banks in which part of the fund was invested, thus throwing a double burden upon the sound banks. Ten banks have been recipients of the fund, which now has a balance of \$35,352.

Altogether the Oklahoma law appears to have many weaknesses and is receiving severe criticism at the hands of those most interested in it. In the legislature of several states of the northwest and middlewest during the past winter there have been proposed deposit guaranty laws, but none has been enacted into statute. Nebraska, Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma are alone in trying the experiment. Kansas' law is voluntary, and less than half the state banks have accepted the guaranty. Texas has two optional forms, and their opinions of its workings. Nebraska's law was not put in operation until after the recent supreme court decision, so that it is too early to see its effect in that commonwealth.

The principle of the bank guaranty has never appealed to the financial judgment of those who believe in individuality in business affairs. With the human factor eager to take advantage of opportunity, efforts to trade upon its provisions are inevitable. This has in more than one instance already been manifest. Only combined with such stringent examinations as would make practically unknown.

With powers to assist the weak bank, when circumstances justify, could it hope to maintain permanency. Neither of these conditions has yet been attained fully by states that have adopted the plan. Oklahoma seems to be at least moderately establishing confidence.

MINCE PIE.

Chicago Record-Herald.

In an investigation which has been conducted by Dr. Wiley, the government expert, thirty manufacturers of mince pies testified that meat was not a necessary ingredient of the contents of such pies. Dr. Wiley might have asked them whether they considered it necessary to have cherries in cherry pies.

New York World: To the vexed question "What are whiskey's sins?" the new governor has added another, and that is the environmental problem. "What is a mince pie?" A number of manufacturers of mince meat having represented to Dr. Wiley and the other experts of the Bureau of Chemistry that meat is not a necessary ingredient, the matter has been taken under advisement, with the promise of an official decision in the near future.

Brooklyn Eagle: Has that man Wiley of the Agricultural department neither reverence nor fear? Here he is at the beginning of a hot summer summoning a lot of experts to teach him what is mince pie. And such experts! But let that pass for a moment. How does a man who spent months trying to learn what is whiskey without finding out expect to know mince pie? A man who does not know whiskey is no doubt equally ignorant of brandy, and what is mince pie without brandy?

Boston Transcript: What would have been the fate of a man, a drummer, who should have dared to attempt the domestic tradition of our mothers by tendering them a sample of canned mince meat from conjuring up the vision of his punishment, not because it would have been brutal or violent, but because he would have left the ordeal pitiable but unpitied, as one to whom the tutelary genius of New England had "thundered white silence," with some lightning thrown in for emphasis and to scar and brand the placophers.

UNIONIZING NATION'S EMPLOYEES

Emphatic Opposition of the President Indicated.

Chicago Record-Herald.

In his speech to the convention of trainmen President Taft gave his views with characteristic candor and directness on the question of trade-union politics and forms of organization for government employees. The question is practical and vital; it may become "political," and some public men would straddle or dodge it. Not so Mr. Taft. He is opposed to the suggestion now embodied in a pending bill—that the employees of the state should be authorized to affiliate with trade unions and other "outside" bodies, and he bluntly said so, giving his reasons and citing the sober experience of the French republic.

The president is right, as Mr. Roosevelt was in taking the same position. Their reasons are valid and cannot fail to appeal to reasonable men in the labor union. A government employee occupies a privileged position; he enjoys a practical permanency of tenure; he is paid by taxpayers who, fear no competition; his wages and hours are determined by the sense of fairness and propriety; he cannot use ordinary trade union methods—even of the most conservative character—without endangering the business of the state and the people. A strike of public employees is a strike against the state—against public order and safety.

Dough for Democratic Convention.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Baltimore business men are determined to land the democratic national convention for their city next year if money will do the trick. They set out to raise a fund of \$100,000 to impress the national committee, and they already have in hand about \$50,000. Mayor Preston, just firmly seated in his official chair, boosting the proposal, says: "If the business men of the city cannot raise a guarantee fund of \$100,000 we had better shut up shop. It will be a lasting disgrace. I am sure the fund will be raised, but we don't want to delay."

POLITICS IN NEBRASKA.

Nebraska City Press.

Nebraska City Press: Nebraska democrats are again talking about W. H. Thompson of Grand Island for United States senator. Why not give us a candidate who would make a good race?

Hastings Tribune: A. C. Shallenberger feels as though he is entitled to the democratic senatorial nomination and he is going after it. He also felt the same way about the gubernatorial renomination, but somehow he could not get his good democratic brothers to feel that way.

Red Cloud Argus (dem.): Nebraska will elect her delegates to the next national conventions at primary conventions. The election will be held next April and we predict that the successful democratic delegates will be friendly to Mr. Bryan, while the republican delegates will be mainly anti-Taft.

Bloomington Advocate.

Shallenberger of Alma is an avowed candidate for United States senator. Shallenberger for office stays with him a long time. W. H. Thompson of Grand Island, who has been a candidate for about every office in the list, also wants the same office. Better trot out some new blood.

Estimable Herald: Senator Brown can be depended upon to line up with the special interests whenever he is needed, as he did a few days ago when he supported Gallinger for president of the senate. Senator Gallinger has never been anything but a meek and lowly follower of Senator Brown. Gallinger will vote with him at all times in the making of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. Brown will not fool Nebraska progressives; they are on to his deceptive methods.

Nebraska City News: In an authorized interview Hon. W. H. Thompson of Grand Island has announced his candidacy for United States senator to succeed Senator Brown. While Reed also wants to be senator, the News is not prejudiced in favor of either, but if Nebraska could send such men as Thompson to represent the state as United States senator we would have a man who would attract attention and the interests of the state would be well looked after. Thompson would rank with Tippecanoe, Van Wyck or Allen, and they were the three brainiest senators this state has ever had.

Ord Journal: The democrats of Nebraska already have two candidates for United States senator in the persons of W. H. Thompson of Grand Island and Ashton C. Shallenberger of Alma. There are also two democrats in the running for governor. Both served in the present state senate and their records will tally almost identically. Senator Moorehead has a lap the best of Senator Volpp, but the genial German may make up the advantage when he gets warmed up to the running. Without mentioning any names the Journal would respectfully suggest that the Valley county can furnish a better candidate than either of the last-mentioned gentlemen.

Aurora Republican: "Billy" Thompson of Grand Island has declared himself a candidate for the democratic nomination for United States senator to succeed Norris Brown. Willie E. Reed of Madison also wants the job and so does Ashton C. Shallenberger of Alma. The republican is not familiar with what degree of statesmanship Mr. Reed is supposed to possess, but if we were to make a choice between Shallenberger and Thompson we would certainly choose Thompson, for the reason that we think him closer to the people than Shallenberger. However, there is little danger of any democrat succeeding in the election, so it doesn't make much difference which is nominated.

BURDEN ON THE RAILROADS.

Imposing a Heavy Toll on the Transportation of the Country.

Indianapolis News.

Through the reorganization scheme by which the Baldwin Locomotive company is to pass into the control of the steel trust \$20,000,000—which is said to be mostly water—will be added to the capitalization of the concern. A new company, the Philadelphia Locomotive company, is to be organized to take over the Baldwin, and also the American Locomotive company, through which the Baldwin company was acquired. The aggregate capitalization of the new reorganized concern will be \$54,000,000, including, of course, the \$30,000,000 of new stock to be "injected" into the capital of the Baldwin company.

What will be the total burden of the new organization is not yet known. But that there will be a considerable increase in it is, of course, obvious. It will make it necessary for the company to earn more money, and that will necessitate higher prices for locomotives and, as a consequence an additional charge on the railroads of the country. With the men controlling the railroads also controlling the manufacture of rails, of locomotives and of steel cars they can show what earnings they please in the manufacturing business at the expense of the railroads. And then,

CHORUS.

Uhl! whoo! buid de ahk!
 Brudder No-rah, No-rah,
 Uhl! whoo! buid de ahk!
 Brudder No-rah buid de ahk.

"Say, Mistah Rabbitt,
 'Uhl! whoo! buid de ahk!'
 'Glor' be toe daud,
 Iah bin er buttin' thoo de wall."

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